

Yordan Alexiev

TARNOV

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SLAVENIA

THE HISTORY OF RESEARCH IN THE OLD CAPITAL

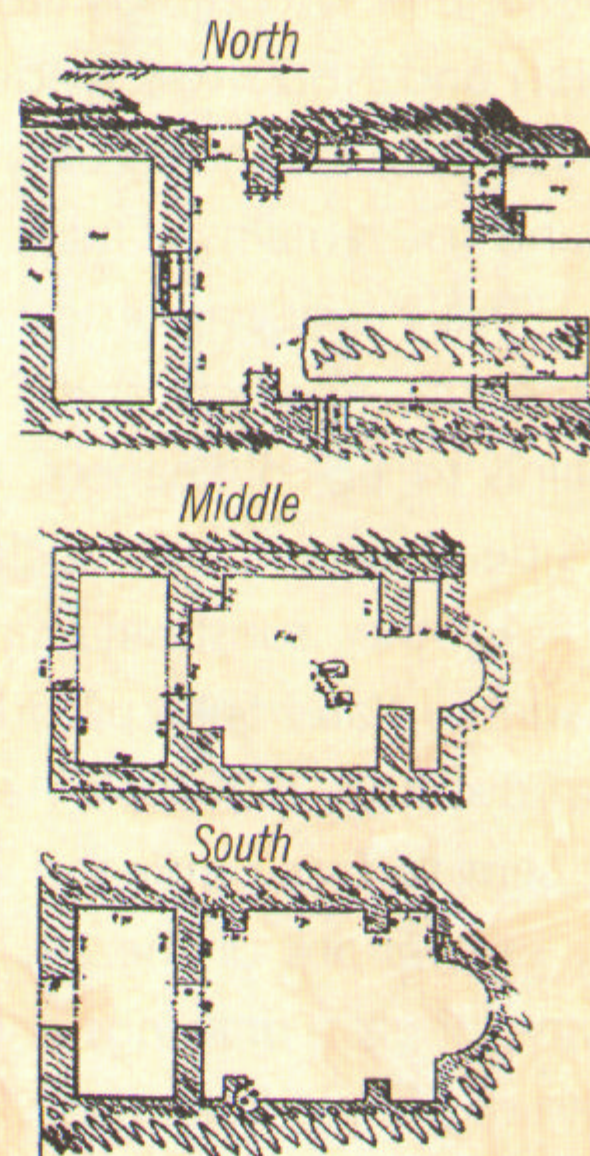


n 1858 after finishing his medical degree, doctor Hristo Daskalov settled in the town of Turnovo. In a comparatively short time he did remarkable work in listing and researching the historical sites and monuments of the old capital.

They include a full and accurate description of the church "Sveti Apolstoli Petur i Pavel" (Saints apostles Peter and Paul), drawings of the plan and descriptions of the of the church "Sveti Dimitur" (Saint Dimitur) where the best preserved area has been the altar with early Slav inscriptions.

Daskalov transcribed the inscriptions from the Omurtag column and the column of Ivan Asen The Second. This work was published in 1859 by the Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg, later that year Daskalov himself published his own work "The Findings from The Old Capital Turnovo", bringing the work to a wider academic community and becoming an important building block for Bulgarian history.

His activity in Turnovo earned Daskalov the name as the discoverer of the most significant monuments in Turnovo, and why, years later Karel Shkorpil called him "first Bulgarian archeologist".



*The plan of the first found
of churches in Trapezitsa
(drawings Karel Shkorpil)*

The start of the archaeological exploration in Turnovo is connected with the creation of the first archaeological society in Bulgaria, established on 18 of March 1879 by the initiative of professor Marin Drinov with the active participation of concerned Turnovo citizens. The societies main purpose was defined as "to discover all kinds of antiquity which can be found in Turnovo or elsewhere in Bulgaria".

In pursuit of that goal the society started the first archaeological excavations on the hill Trapezitca, under the supervision of the president of the society Dr. Vasil Beron. With the help of two companies of soldiers, a discovery of the foundations of two churches (No:1 and No:2) was made, which in fact turned out to be the base of a tower and military site for the security for the northeast gate). The next excavation made in 1884 found the remains of another two churches, known as (No:3 and No:4).

The intentions of the archaeological society for "systematic scientific research" in Trapezitca, Tsarevetc and Momina Fortress did not unfortunately achieve success due mainly to lack of finances. In 1885 the society came to an end, and as M.Moskov said, "it's dead as all cultural society in our country is dead from economical anemia".

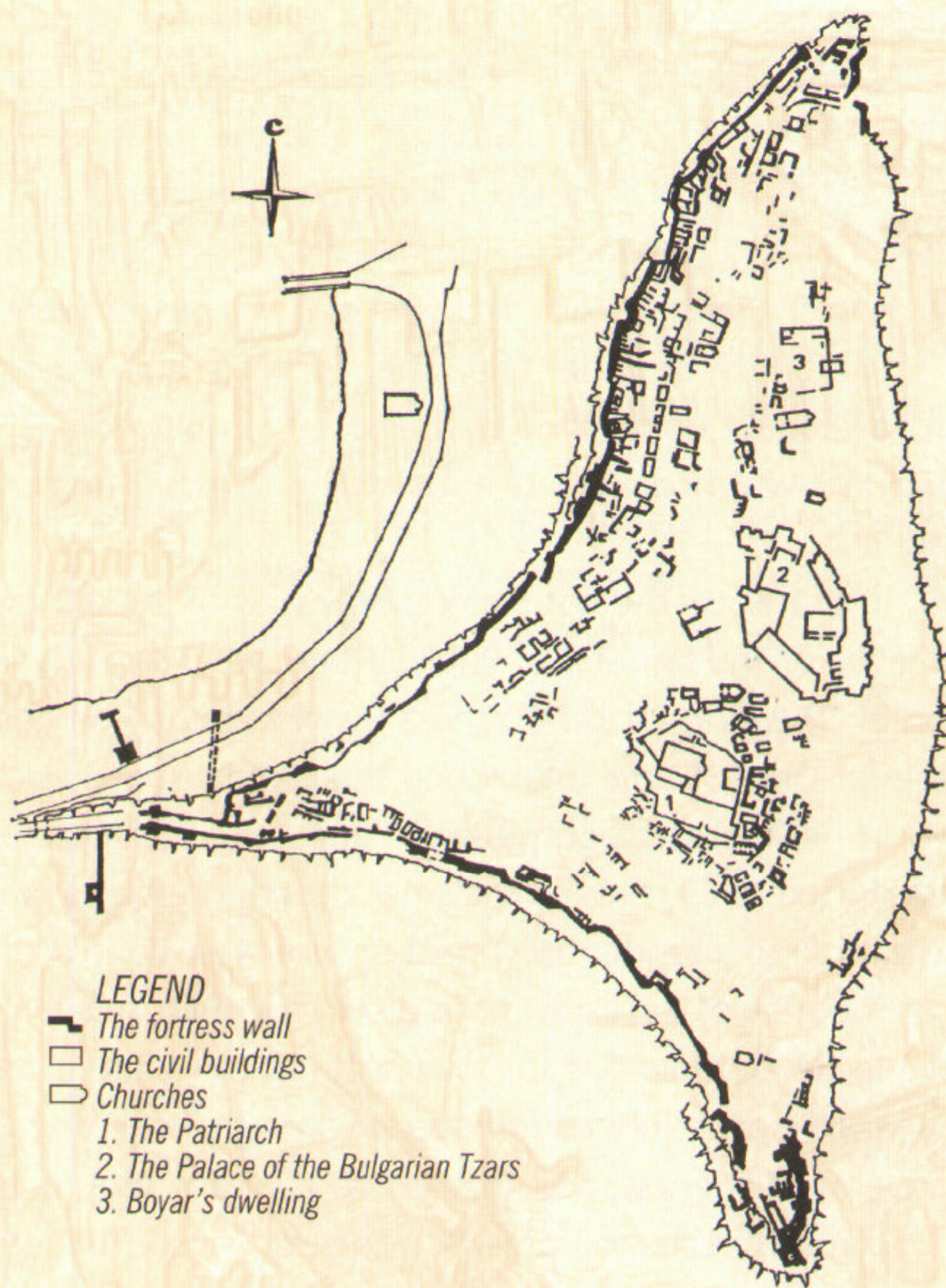
Another substantial contribution to the research of the history of Turnovo was made by Karel Shkorpil during his work as a teacher in the High School for Boys in Turnovo from 1891-1894. He made plans and wrote detailed descriptions, which in 1893 he sent to Tzar Ferdinand in a report titled "The monuments in Turnovo and a project for excavations of the old Bulgarian capital" This was accompanied by 37 journals of plans, photos, drawings and sketches. In 1910 they were published as a study titled "A Plan of the old Bulgarian Capital Turnovo".

Later on in 1900 the French archaeologist George Sior conduct further excavations on the commission of His Majesty Tzar Ferdinand. Sior worked on Trapezitca where

he discovered another 14 churches. His work on Tsarevets, exactly on Chan Tepe (The Bell Hill), led him to discovery of The Church of the Patriarch.

In 1903-1904 The Ministry of Education commissioned the well known reproduction artist from the National museum, V. Dimov to make copies from the frescos of the newly discovered churches in Trapezitca. Apart from reproductions, Dimov made drawings of the plans of the churches and published his observations in a extensive study in 1915.

In 1905 the archae-



Tsarevets- plan of the founds of the middle age architecture

ological society resumed its activity and in the same year, under the supervision of M. Moskov, clearing parts of the palace building in Tzaravets, the Well on to the east from "The Church of the Patriarch", and the tower-well on the left shore of the Yantra river, at the foot of so called Balduinova Kula (tower). In 1906 Moskov conducted excavations of two remarkable Turnovo churches- "Sveti Dimitur" and "Sveti Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs) and the results were published in 1912.

On 6-8th of June 1910, the Turnovo archaeological society hosted The First Archaeological Conference of the Society in Bulgaria. After the big earthquake on 1 of June 1913 which damaged a lot of the Turnovo monuments, the excavations continued.

In the 1930's the first restoration works of the old capitol were commenced on the initiative of The Ministry of Public Works and The Turnovo Council. In 1946 the exploration of "The King Palace" (Tzarskia Dvoretz) began. In 1958-1959 the study of the fortress walls for the first time established the cultural stratification layers.

In 1960 research of the south transverse Fortress wall, and the Patriarchal complex was started. 1963 revealed the small church on the square in front of the Palace and the excavation of a residential district on the west slope of the hill "Molina Krepost".

The scale of the excavations grew after 1966, when a government decree was issued for the development of Turnovo as historical, cultural and tourist city. The project was managed by a Public committee, involving a large team of archeologists, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the Archaeological museum in Turnovo.

The archaeological dig was concentrated on the central capitol fortress, the monastery "Velikata Lavra" and the church "Sveti Dimitur". On Tsarevets Hill the north and the west fortress walls with the associated defenses, facilities-gates, towers, embrasures

as well as the dwellings around them were extensively studied. Much work was done on clarification of the foundation plan and the architectural history of the two most important complexes - the Castle of Bulgarian Tzars- the residence of secular power, and the Patriarchate - the residence of clerical power, during The Second Bulgarian Kingdom.

The vast excavation discovered over 500 dwellings, 23 Middle Age churches, and numerous artifacts that gave an insight not only for the architecture, but of the craft industry, style of life and culture of the society at that time.

An important part of the work is "reading" through the stratification of the Thracian settlement, the early Byzantium town, the early Middle Age settlement, until the capital Turnovo town as well as the fate of the monuments fell under the power of the Ottoman empire .

TSAREVETS



his was the principal Capital fortress during The Second Bulgarian Kingdom. The stone walls were built on the cliffs towering above the meandering of the Yantra river. The main entry is from the west by high rocky isthmus fortified by three consecutive gates. At the Southeast part of the fortress was constructed the so called Frenkhisarska Gate, which connected the fortress with the dis-



Tsarevets



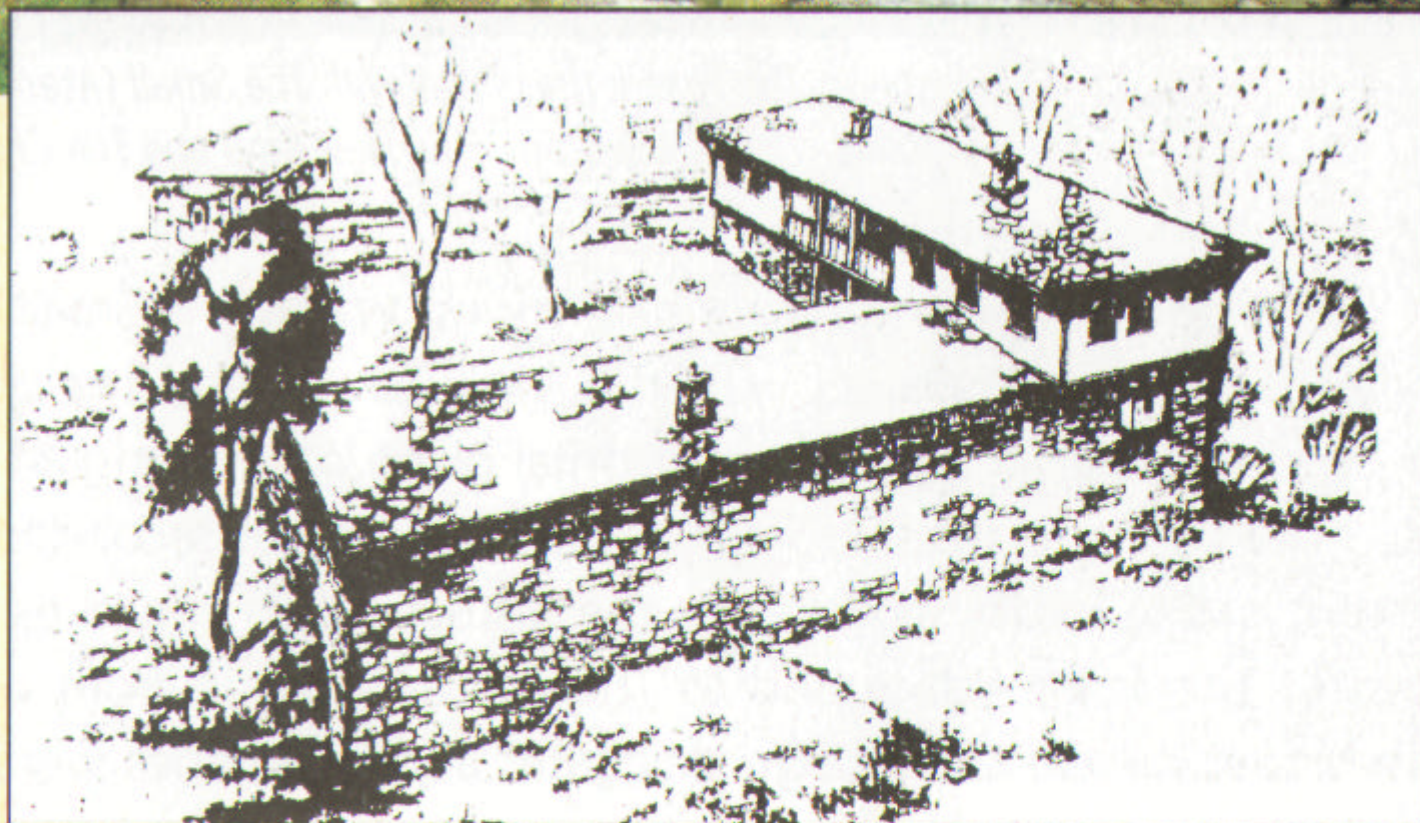
*The West fortress wall with The Small (Asenova) Gate
Further down- "Novia Grad" (The New City) and The Church "Sveti Dimitur"*

trict of the Frenky (the foreign traders).

Situated on the south side of the west wall is The Small Gate, or so called Asenova gate connecting Tsarevets with the "new town" and the another hill Trapezitca. The main street follows a perfect horizontal plane connecting all of the main gates and circled the whole fortress. From it branch out smaller secondary streets. An important element of the public works were the district parish churches. There was convenient access to the Tzar's Palace and to The Patriarchate. In front of the Palace a Square was developed where the foreign delegates and dignitaries were received and ceremonies took place.



*The West cliff of The
Tsarevets (middle age
street and dwellings)*



*A Boyar's dwelling
(sketch of architect
T. Teofilov)*

TZAR'S PALACE

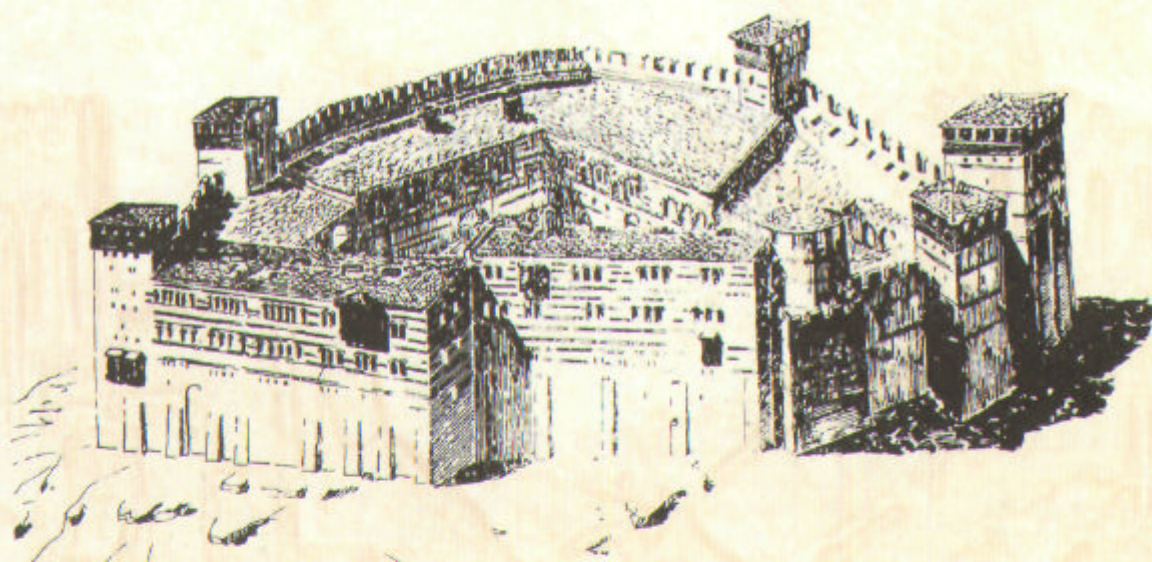


he palace is situated on the top of Tsarevets Hill, on a flat terrace surrounded by its own fortress wall, with the main entry from the west towards the Square. The Palace is on an area of 4872 sq. meters. The throne halls are placed in the western part and on the eastern part the living areas and the Palace church. On the southern part there have been the agricultural areas and the food court buildings isolated by a stone wall. All of the buildings have been united by a spacious courtyard.

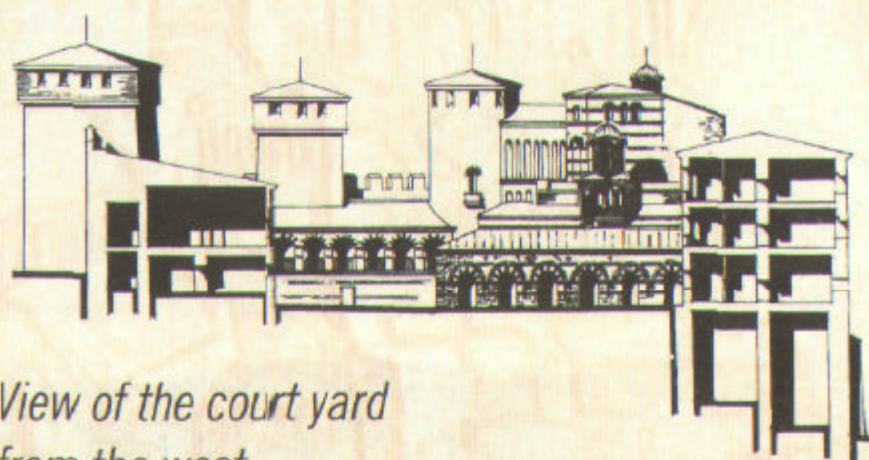


The Tzar's Palace with the throne hall

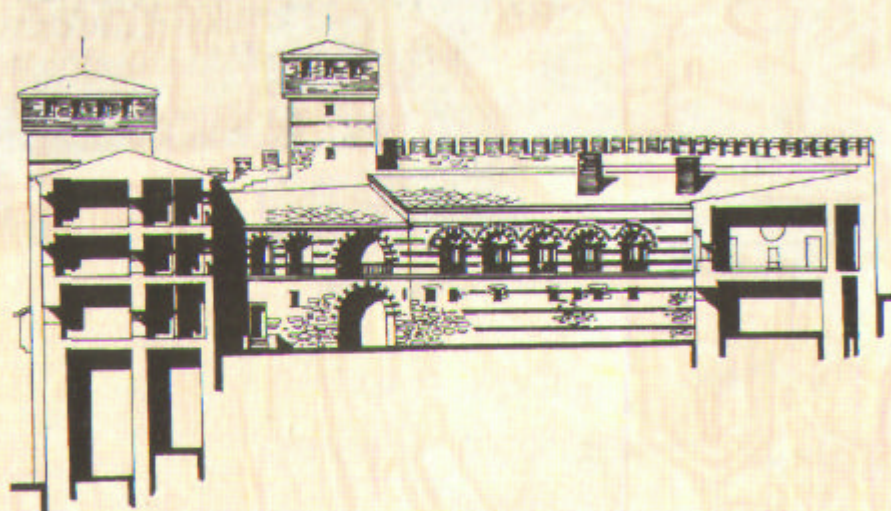
Reconstruction of The Tzar's Palace (architect B.Kuzupov)



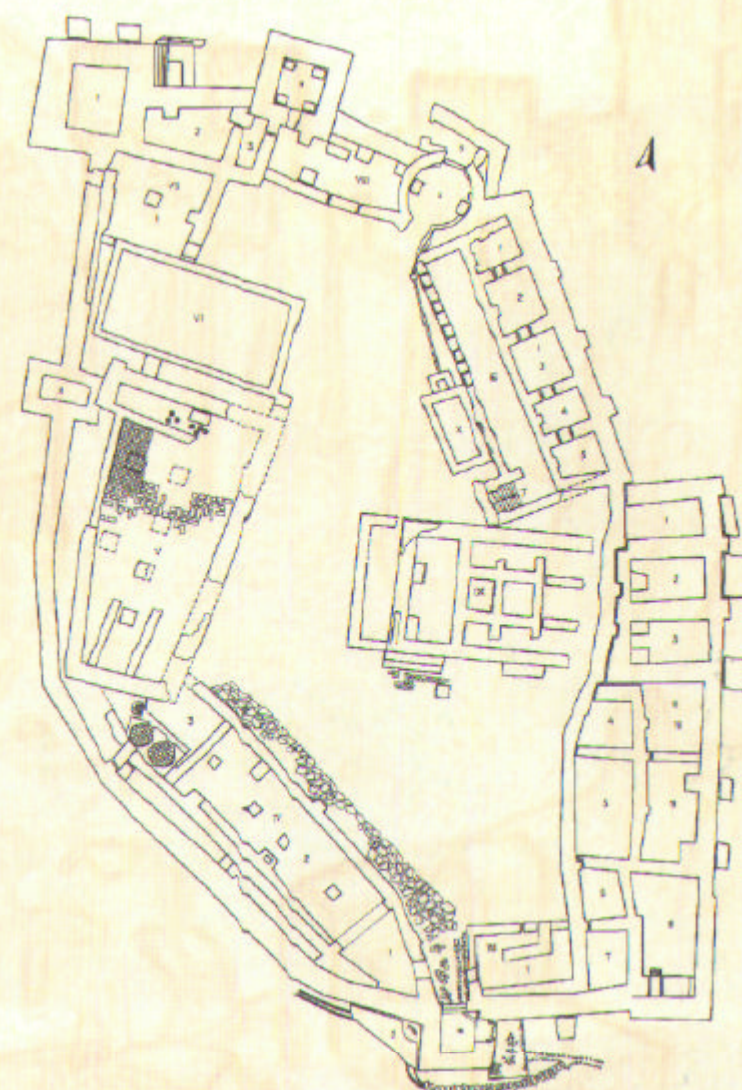
The main view of The Palace



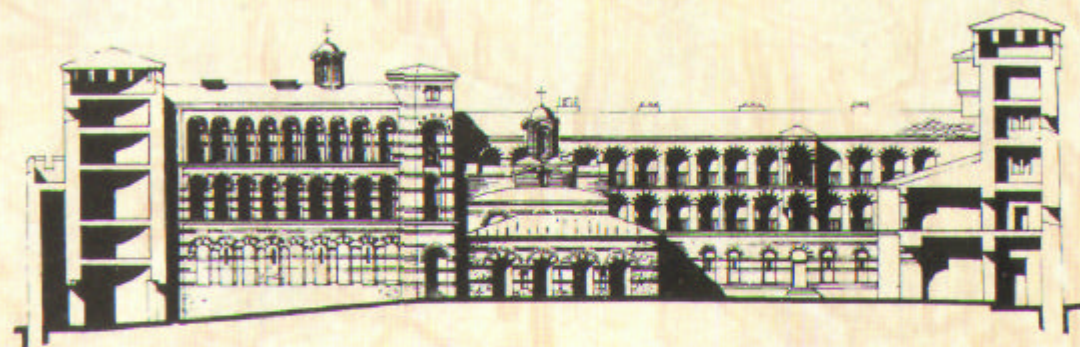
*View of the court yard
from the west*



*View of the court yard
from the south*



*View of the court yard
from north*



*View of the court yard
from east*

Research showed that there were three periods in the construction of the Palace.

The first was probably the residency of a Byzantine superintendent. The second reconstruction under Tzar Ivan Asen The Second, transforming this into a kings palace and the third, a reconstruction in the mid 14th century when Ivan Alexander was Tzar.

It was in this third period that the main reconstruction took place, mainly with fortification of the entire area, with reinforcement of the fortress walls, a complex series of entry paths, an increase in water storage capacity, all as a result of the rapidly changing cultural and political landscape of that period.

The Tzar's Palace (the north face)



THE PATRIARCHATE

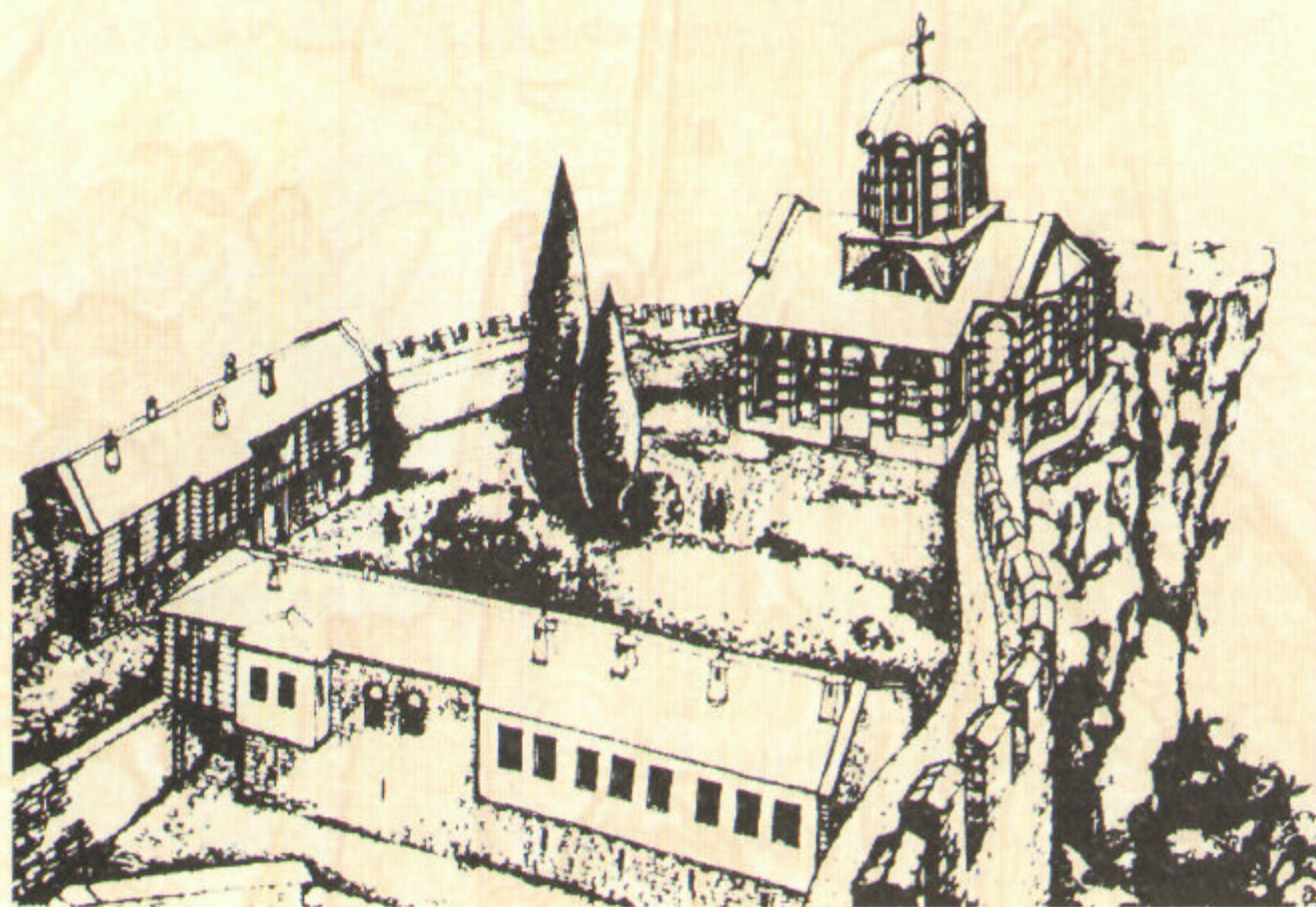
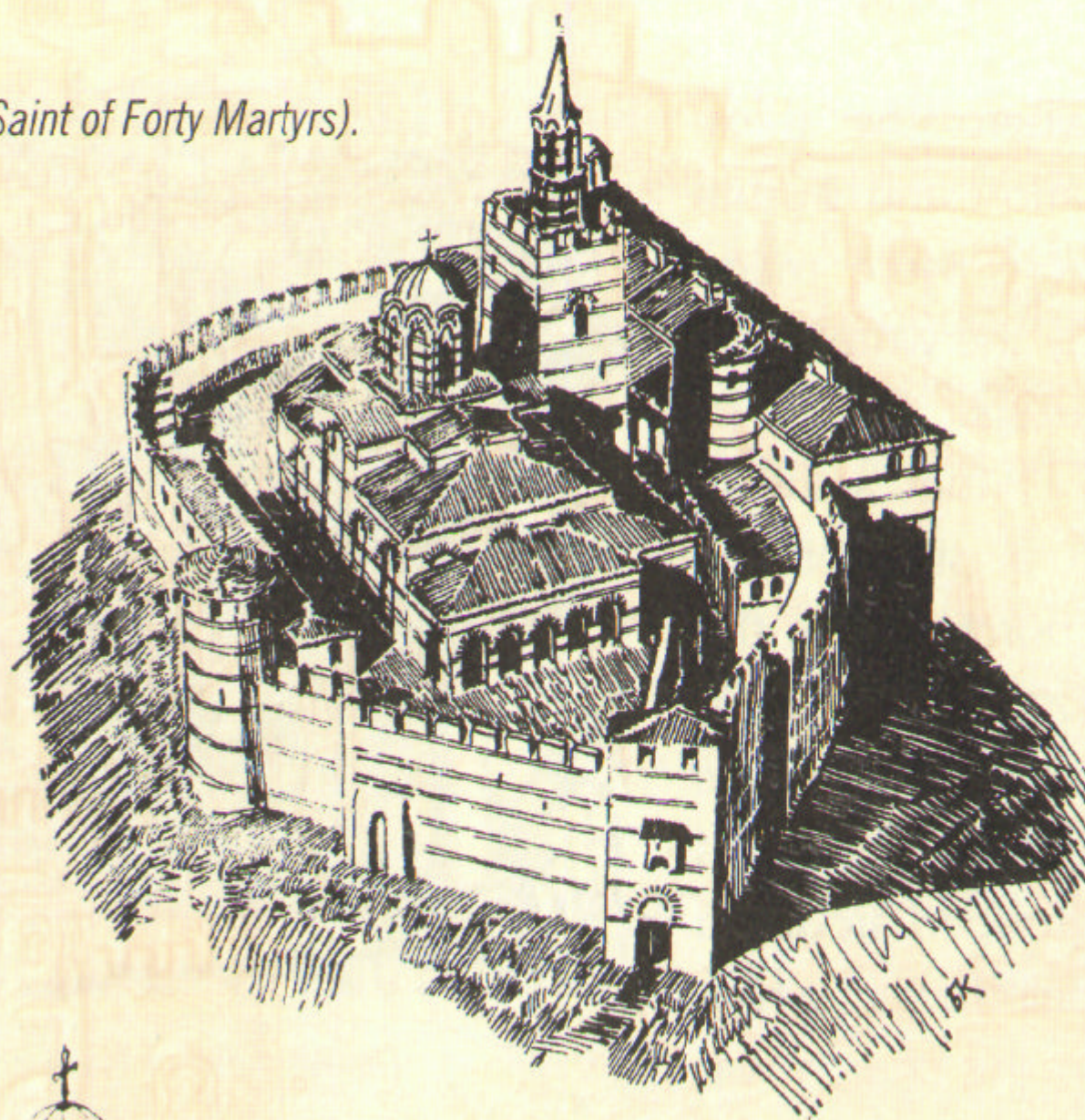
The Patriarchate complex, similar to the Tzar's Palace, represent a independent architectural group of buildings surrounded by strong fortress wall and main entry from the west. It is situated on the highest part of The Tsarevets Hill, known as Chan Tepe (The Bell Hill) it is spread on 2413 sq. Meters.

The center of The Complex is The Patriarchate Church "Vuznesenie Gospodne" (Ascension Day of God), named by the middle age authors- "The mother of all Bulgarian churches". Around an interior court yard were placed the bedrooms and the working quarters of The Patriarch and those closest to him, the library and probably the scriptorium - the building



*The Patriarch Church-Vuznesenie Gospodne"
(Ascension Day of God),*

The Church "Sveti Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs).



*The monastery on the terrace
Lobnata Skala"
(graphic restoration by
architect T.Teofilof)*

where the translation and illustrations were made by the writers and artists.

The architectural style of the church is from the Tzarigrad type, based around cross domed cupolas grouped around a bell tower, which in this church was built around the

south face In the 14th C. A modern description of the structure can be found in the work by N. Angelov published in Turnovo in 1980.

The Palace and the Patriachate were the focus of the whole capital city, the massive proportions of the fortress balanced by the more elegant form of the church appearing to rise out of the top of the hill. Probably for this reason that much of the surrounding suburbs and buildings discovered were gathered around the site, and the orientation of the buildings is towards these iconic structures.

It is evident that it was not a haphazard development of the surrounding areas, as the layout of the streets and buildings follow a formal plan, with suburbs showing a dis-



The West cliff of Tsarevets (graphic restoration by architect Ilia Lefterov)



The west side of Tzarevats (middle age street and dwellings)



tinct grouping of either artisans, traders, service industry workers or local government officers. Amongst the suburbs were local monasteries, and from found artifacts, it is evident they were not only for religious worship and study, but a much wider community based usage as places of education in reading and writing, libraries and information centers.

TRAPEZITSA

This is the second part of the capital, and recent findings have discovered seventeen churches, which brought forward two ways of looking at this old part of the city. One that is was the original center of the city, due to the density of the buildings, and another suggests that by the proximity of the south wall fortifi-



Fresco from a church at Trapezitsa



*Fresco of a church at
Trapezitsa*



Frescos from a church at Trapezitsa

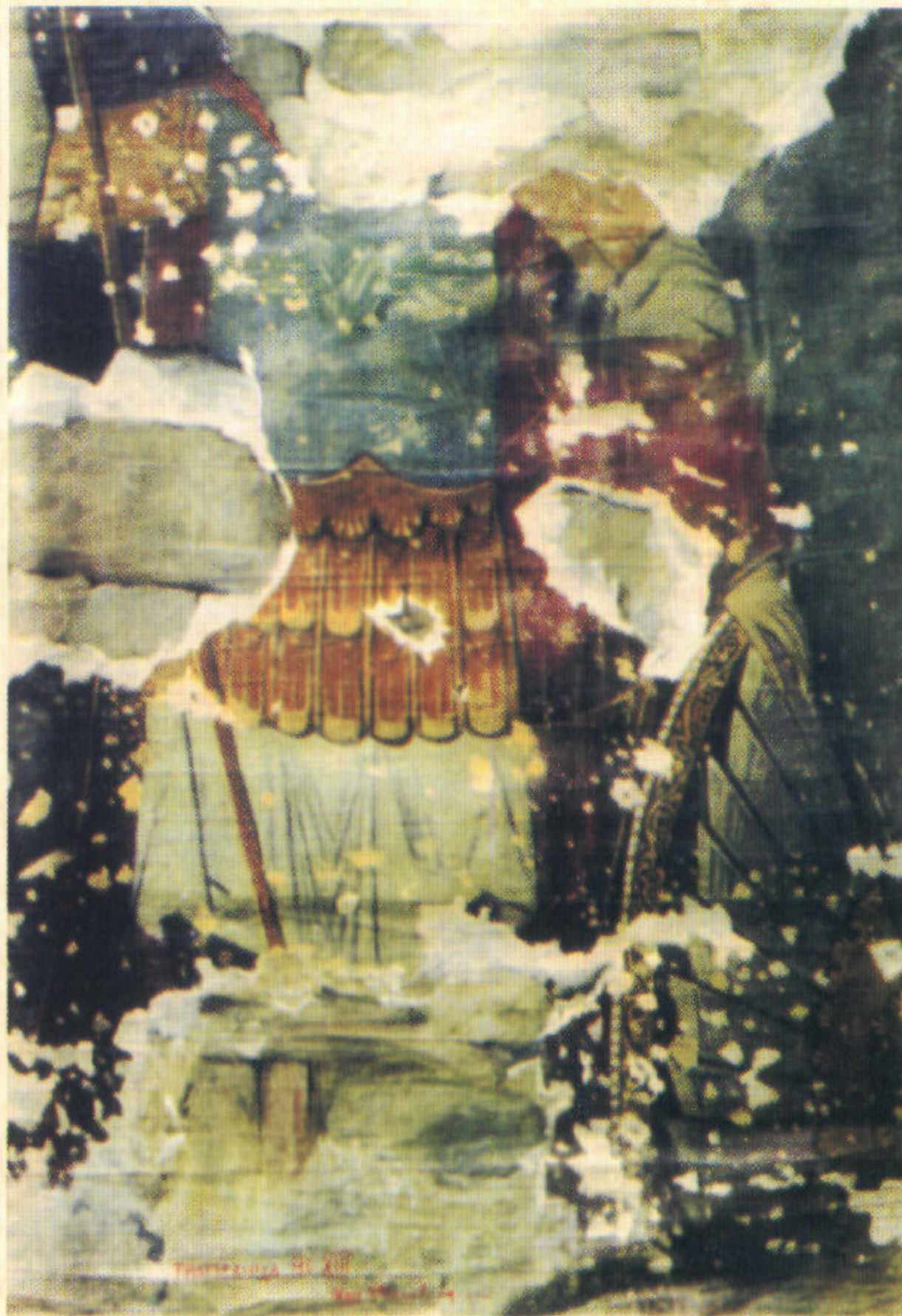
cations, it was a place of refuge and security for those from other parts of the city. The first is reasoned from the fact that some of the churches found pre date the major structures of the city (10th - 11th C.).

Under the 13th century dynasty of Asenevsi, a church was built to especially house the relics of St Ivan Rilski, buried in the church until 1469, when they were returned

to the Rila monastery. Other churches were found to have well preserved original frescos from these earlier periods.

It was also found that some of these churches survived and continued in use after the fall of Turnovo to the Ottoman empire in 1393.

*Frescos from
a church at Trapezitsa*



THE NEW TOWN



his is a large complex situated between the hills of the Fortress and Trapezitsa, following the banks of the Yantra river, and large parts of this area are still unexcavated. What has been revealed are the monastery "Velikata Lavra" and "Sveti Dimitur", a priory to the main church, and the church Sveti



View to "Novia Grad" (The New City)

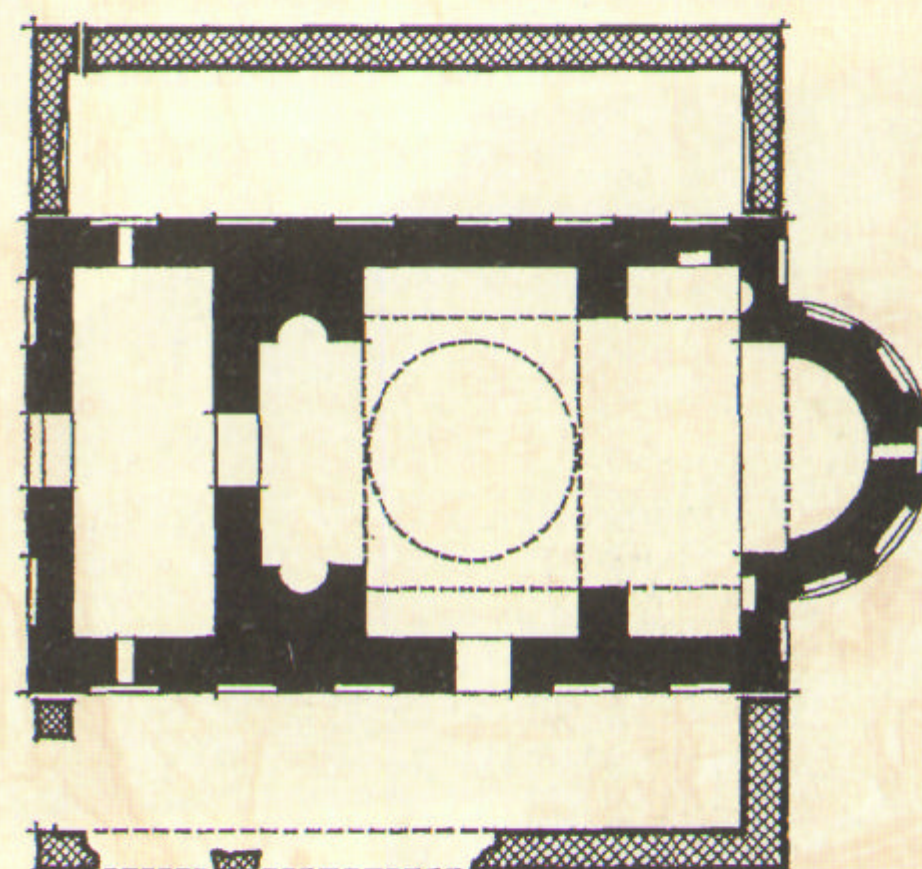
Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs). Initial explorations of the church "Sveti Apostoli Petur & Pavel" and "Sveti Georgi" have commenced.

On the right bank of the river were the churches "Sveti Petka" and "Sveti Georgi" on the left bank the monastery "Sveta Bogoroditsa Temnichka" and the church "Sveti Ivan Rilski". Amongst the complex are found the remains of "Shishmanova Baths".

The number of churches found in the New Town indicate this was a spiritual centre of the city, but of course much of the other parts of the suburb were taken up by trade, craft and the usual provisioning of a large town of this period.

Tools and artifacts found site blacksmiths, pottery and ceramic making, and other artisans within the town. Its natural surroundings, plentiful water supply and climate all led to its popularity and development as a thriving cultural centre.

Much of the construction dates from the period of the Asenevtsi dynasty, around the beginning of the 12th C. **The church of "Sveti Dimitur"** is of special significance, as it was known as the place established by the brothers Asen and Petur, and the focus of the start of the uprising of the Bulgarian people against the rule of Byzantium. (See Plan of the Church "Sveti



LEGEND

■ Construction 1185

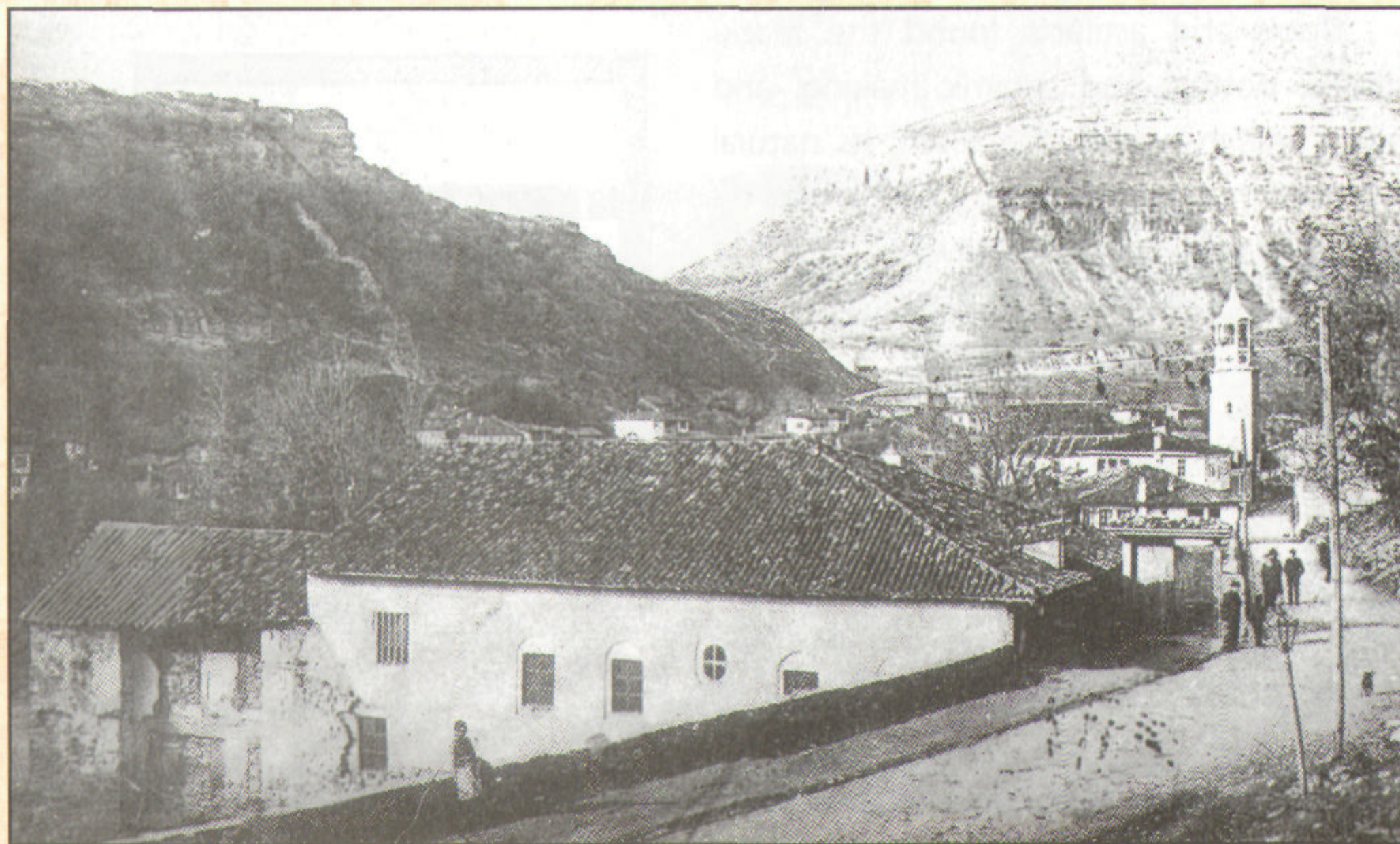
▨ Construction and of 12 century & beginning of 13c

Plan of the church "Sveti Dimitur"

Dimitur", this shows original work done in 1185, and later work of the 13th C.)

The church Sveti Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs), and the monastery "Velikata Lavra"

The church is sited of the left bank of the river, at the foot of the western side of the Tsaravets hill, and built in commemoration of the battle of Klokotnitsa on the 9th March 1230, and the defeat of Kir Teodor Komnin. The victorious Tzar Ivan Asen the Second



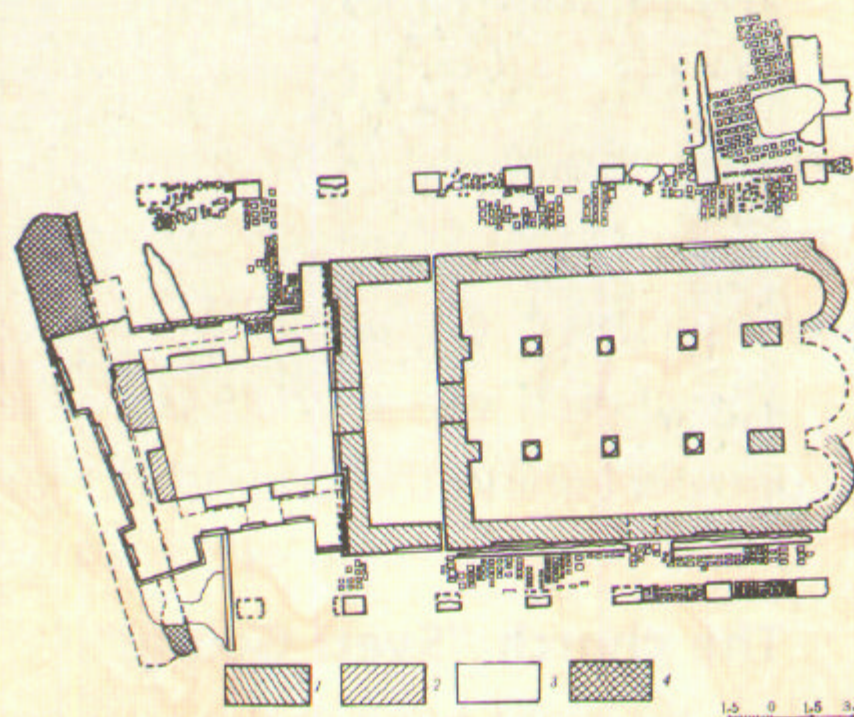
The Church Sveti Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs)- archive photo



The Column of Khan Omurtag and The Column of Tzar Ivan Asen The Second from The Church Sveti Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs)

believed it was the help of the Forty Martyrs and named the church in gratitude for the victory.

Inside the church are six columns, three with inscriptions detailing the history of the region, the first on the original Kahn Krum of Bulgaria, the second column from the period of Kahn Omurtag, the third on Tzar Ivan the Second, celebrating the expansion of Bulgaria "to the three seas - Black Sea, Marmara



Plan of the Church "Sveti Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs) by V.Vulov

and Mediterranean".

The church was also the repository of many relics from the region, including inside the south wall the burial of Tzar Ivan the Second and his wife Irina.

In the mid 13th century **the monastery of "Velikata Lavra"** was established around the church, the remains of the east wing of the monastery containing the refectory and Abbots quarters, the west wing and south wing excavated 1973 - 1985.

Such is the importance of this church to Bulgarians and the nation that it has been the scene of some of the most momentous occasions in Bulgarian history, such as the appointing of Knaz Alexander Battenburg in 1879 and the Uniting of Bulgaria after the Russian Turkish war, and the proclamation of Independence in 1908.

The church "Sveti Apostoli Petur & Pavel"

Sited at the foot of the Northern side of the Tsaravets hill, it was built by Tzar Kaloianin recognition of his signing of the Papal edict joining the Orthodox church with that of the Roman Catholic church in 1204. A later addition to the church was a monastery built by the wife of Tzar Asen the Second.

The church was damaged in the earthquake of 1913, but restored by architect B. Kuzupov, retaining the original rich and highly detailed frescos.

The church "Sveti Georgi"

On the right bank of the river, south from the church "Sveti Dimitur", the early part is from the rule of Tzar Ivan Alexander in the mid 13th century. The present day church contains frescos from the early 17th century.



The church "Sveti Apostoli Petur & Pavel"

The Quarter of the "Frenkhisar" or Foreign Traders

In a wide turn of the Yantra river south east of Tzaravets is found the area known as the Frenkhisar, which while not totally excavated, has revealed this was where shops and warehouses were built by foreign traders and merchants, artifacts showing a wide cultural diversity typical of a commercial area, and surrounding buildings of the local council and government.

The Hill Sveta Gora (The Sacred Forest)

The hill is south of Tzaravets and Trapezitsa and named after the well known centre of Eastern European Christianity, and as its namesake was a revered site for many monasteries,



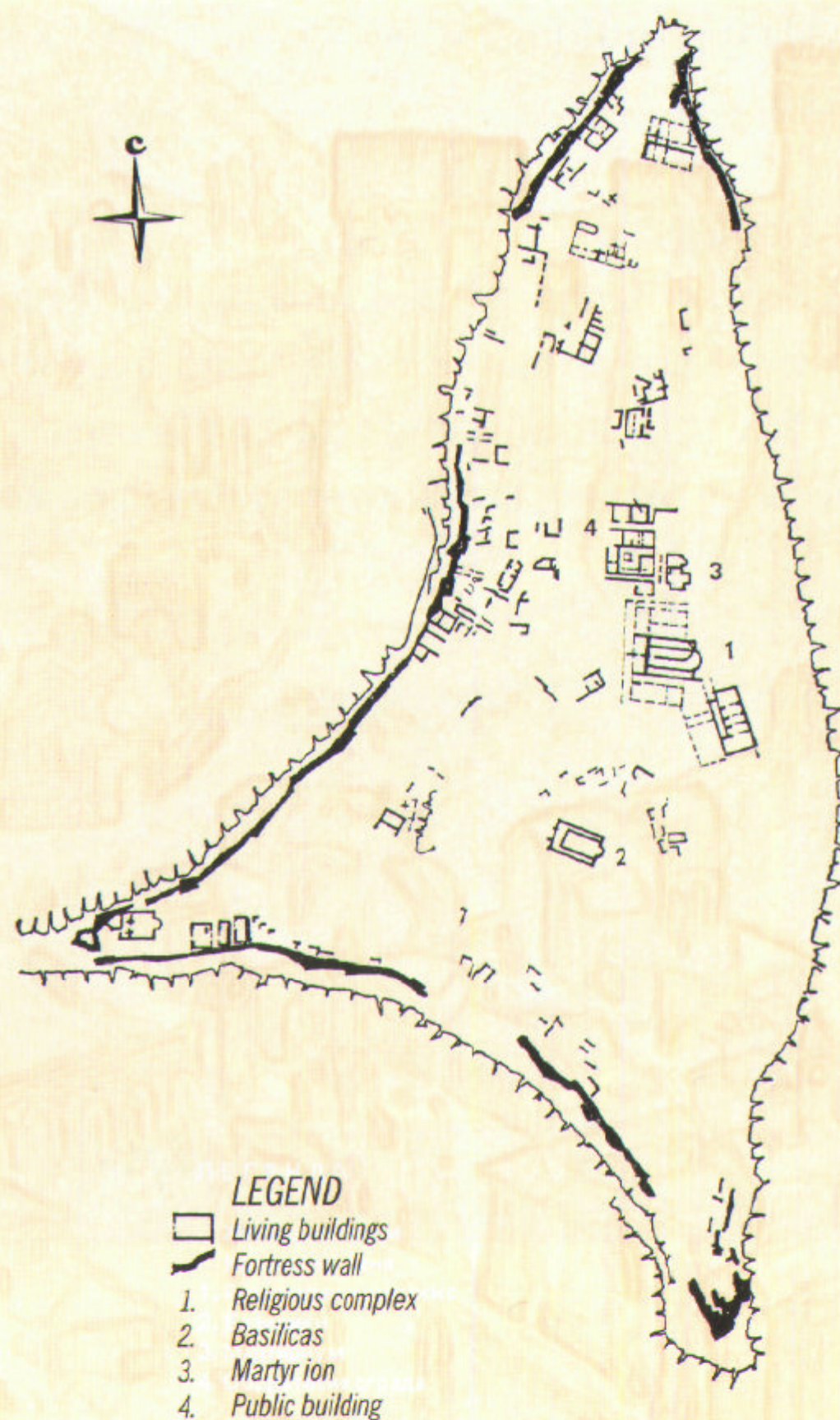
providing retreat for the religious and philosophical in society, within close proximity of a major city.

Devingrad

East of Tsaravets is the fortress also known as "Momina Krepost". From research Devingrad seems to the name taken from the Thracian site, through Byzantium and later Slav languages to the time of the capital. Then under the Ottoman translation of "Devina" it became also known as "Momina Krepost"

Much has discovered in the region that has cleared some of the mists of time that shrouded such an ancient site, and through careful, arduous study and comparison it can be shown that habitation goes as far back to the end of the Bronze Age, and the beginning of the Iron Age. (Approx. 1300B.C.). Early evidence such as rudimentary fences, constructed from reeds and mud, surround equally rudimentary structures that contain the remains of early habitation, such as the results of hunting and cooking, pottery from the Iron Age. The real growth in Thracian society would appear around 500 - 400B.C., and dating such artifacts from the site show also the strong connection with Greek culture, with classic amphorae in common usage.

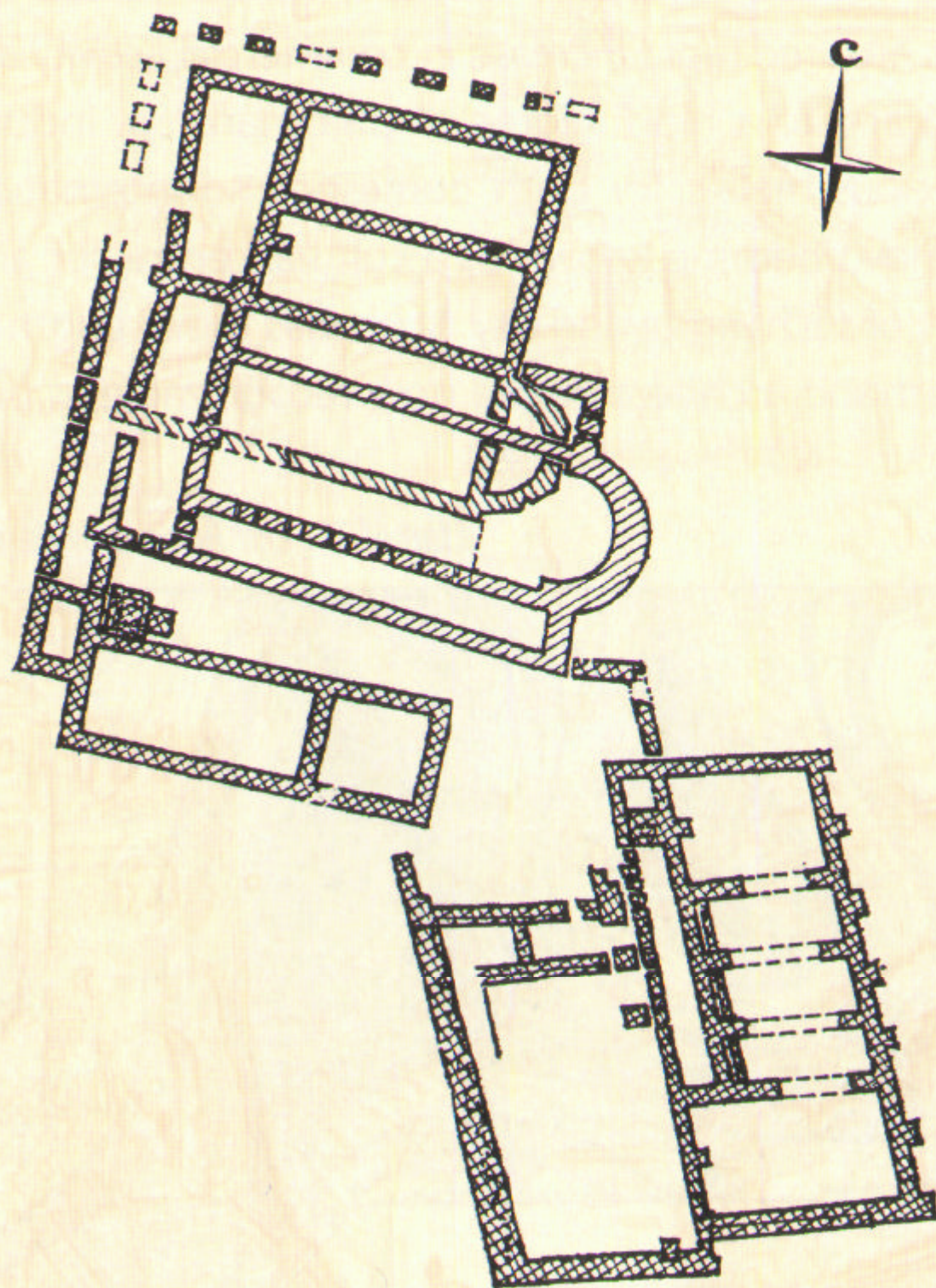
The Byzantium connection is established by the Fortress walls,



Plan of early Byzantine town on Tsarevets hill

Basilica and domestic architecture from Sikidava, an ancient city which was sited on the hills around Turnovo, and from its size was a major old world city. It was destroyed around 700A.D. In the first decades of the 9th century A.D. evidence of the spread of the First Bulgarian Kingdom is seen in artifacts and found objects.

The next period of development of the site is in the 11th and 12th centuries, when its population grew as the city became a secure environment, and slowly developed as a name beyond the region. As a natural progression, and as foreign trade and



LEGEND



I period- Basilicas with five wall apse & the bellowing buildings

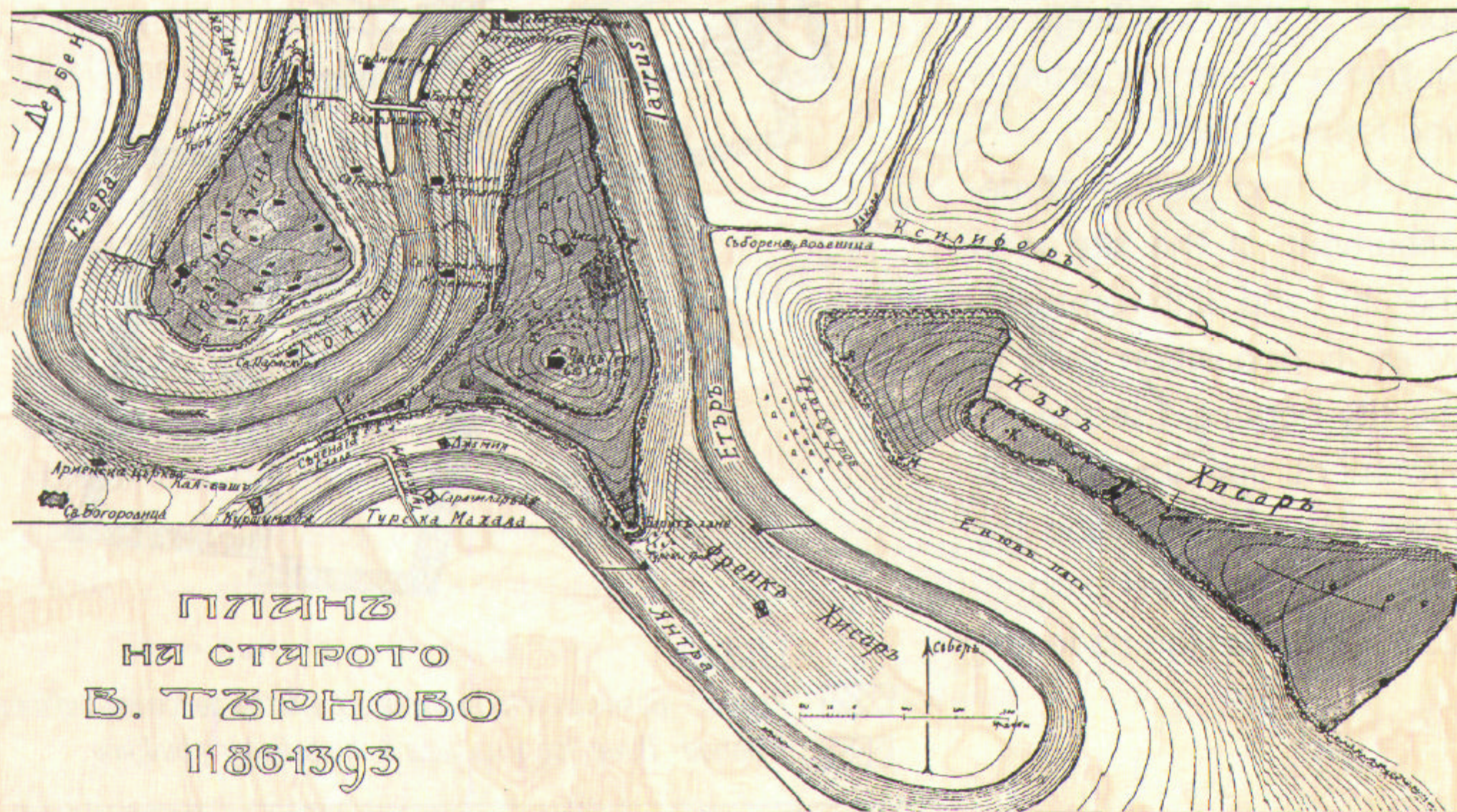


II period- Three floors basilica & the bellowing building

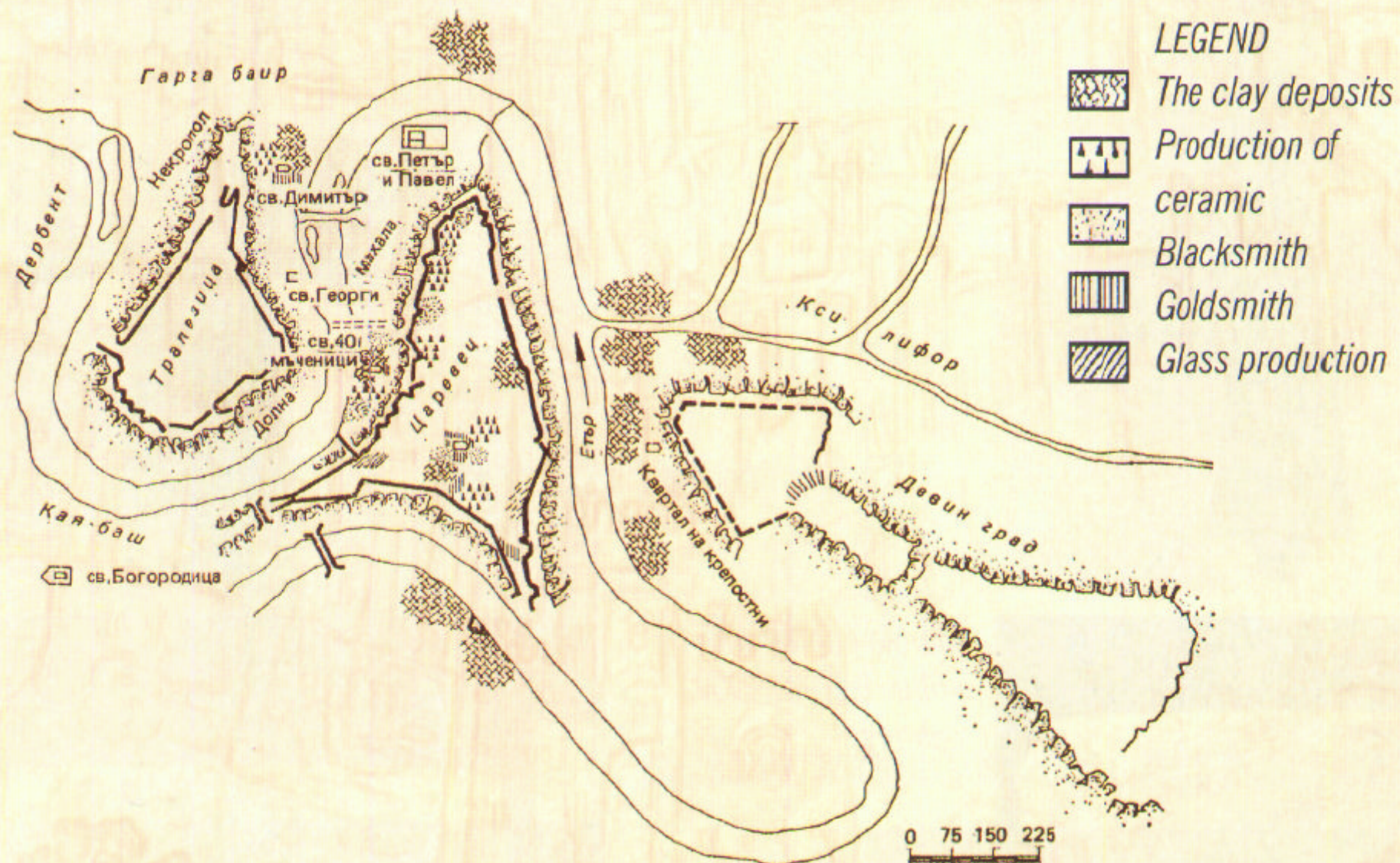
Plan of the Religious complex from the early Byzantium era

visitation increased, the site became the capital city, for a period around 1186 to 1393. This ensured rapid increase in commercial activity and prosperity, development of trades, and arts to a high degree of craftsmanship. Including of course the craft and trade in precious metals, for both domestic and international markets. From these techniques Turnovo became known as a cultural centre, for artists, writers, other identities that are part of such a growing city. Such was the strength of style of the city, identifiable schools of art and architecture are now recognizable as being from Turnovo.

Plan of The Old Turnovo by Karel Shkorpil



Plan of premises of the craftsmen's and merchant's in The Capital City





*Bronze cross- pendant ,
Tsarevets XIV century*



*Clay jag, Tsarevets XIV
century*

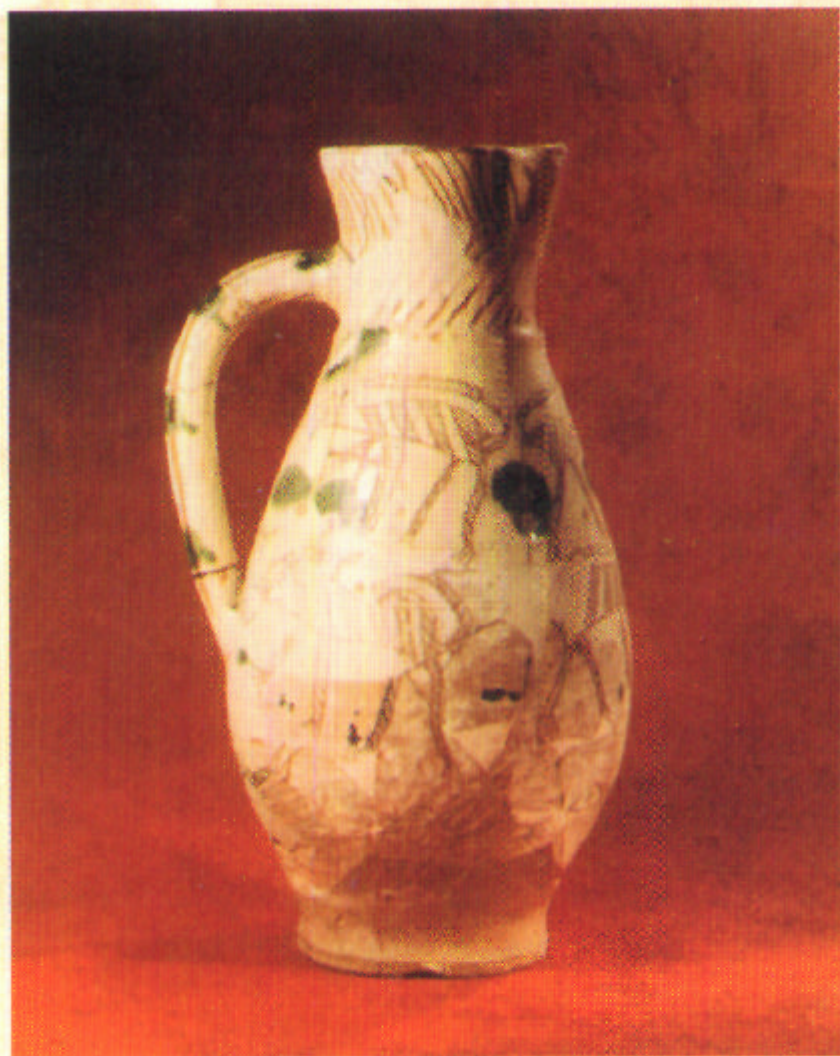


*Marble capital with
griffin Tsarevets XIV
century*



*Marble capital
Trapezitsa, XIV century*

Clay jug, Tsarevets XIV century



Clay plates, Tsarevets, XIV century

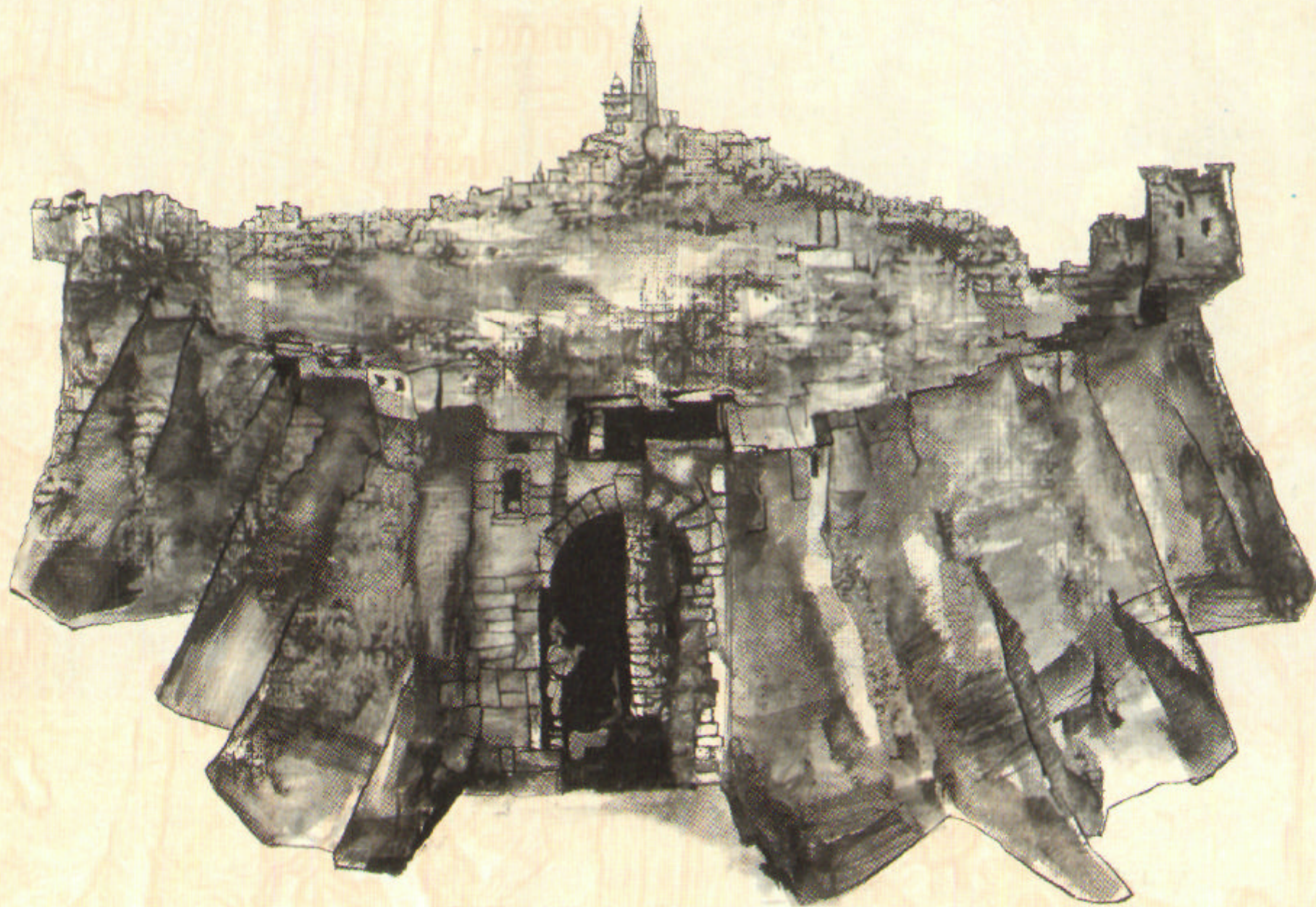


Clay pots, Tsarevets XIV century



ORIGINS OF THE NAME TURNOVO

The Byzantines mention the name in chronicles and journals from the 12th century, and from monuments, we see the city called Trunovu, Triwvu, Turnov, Trinovu which indicate the semantic origins. While some believe the derivations are from the Latin name for towers (turis), or the Trinauris (the three ships, i.e. three fortresses of the city), the most recent accepted version is from the Great Bulgarian word "turun" meaning knaz or leader, or the residence of the leader.





MUSEUMS



The Exposition "Veliko Turnovo- the capital of The Second Bulgarian Kingdom" is on address 2 Ivanka Boteva Street .The building of the museum was build by the project of architect A. Damianov and architect V. Hashanov in 1939-1945.In the first hall is exhibit the substantial prehistoric heritage from the Turnovo reagent .

In the second hall are placed the materials from the Roman towns of Nikopolis ad Istrum and Nove, found around The "Momina Krepost" including equipment materials and ceramics.

The main part of the exhibition present cultural materials and art from The Middle Age including plans, graphic reconstruction's, architectural decorative details, artifacts, ceramics, coins, jewelry from The Second Bulgarian Kingdom.

Serafkinata Kushta 88 Gurko Street, Turnovo

Contains exhibitions of the city life, dress and interiors of the periods.

The Bird House of Petko Ratchev Slaveikov, 15 Dragoman Street (in the old part of town)

The house is restored and preserved in the style of the period. Documents and photos provide an insight to this well known writer's life and times.

Exhibition of Modern History, Suedinenie Street, Turnovo

Exhibition of the House of Leon Philipov, 11 Kefalov Street, Turnovo

A long term member of the Archaeological Society, with many sketches, drawings and photos of Turnovo monuments.

House Museum of Emilian Stanev, 20 N. Zlatarski Street, Turnovo

The exhibition is arranged in the restored house of the great Bulgarian writer. Both traditional and modern ways of life are presented.



MONUMENTS

The Asenov Dynasty Monument - In close proximity to the Stambulov Bridge and InterHotel Veliko Turnovo. Presents the leaders of the war of independence from Byzantium - Petur & Asen, Kaloyan, Ivan Asen the Second, establishers of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom. Sculpted by Krum Damynov in 1985.

Close by this monument is the Art Gallery with a continuous exhibition " Veliko Turnovo - Through the eye of an artist. ". A collection of Bulgarian artists impressions of Turnovo and other historical events.



The Asenov Dynasty Monument, sculpture Krum Damynov



*The Art gallery with a continuous exhibition
"Veliko Turnovo - Through the eye of an artist"*

Audio Visual Spectacular "Sound & Light" - Performed by the Czech company Art Centrum in the ruins of Tsarevets as a spectacular and impressive combination of sound and light. Directed by film director Vulo Radev. For enquiries Tel : 062 636 828

Further information or advanced bookings can be made in the Tourist Information Center, 5 Christo Botev Street,
Tel: 062 600 768
062 622 148

"This city (Turnovo) is the most fortified and beautiful of all of the cities of the Balkans. Surrounded by strong walls, Washed by the river, built on the top of the hills."
- Nikita Honiat

"and to uphold the leader for Patriach of the Holy and Great Church of Turnovo, the First City of the whole of Bulgaria....."

From the letter from Tzar Kolyan to Pope Innocenti the Third, 1203

" To be given the blessing of the Patriach and granted by order, the city of my Kingdom, Turnovo."

Tzar Kolyan's oath in his communiqué to the Pope, 1204

".....because he had heard a lot for Turnovo, for its great magnificence, for the strength of its walls, for its beauty and location, hard to attack not only for the walls but its natural defenses, and its great riches and population famous in faith and culture....."

Gregori Tsamblak, in his laudation for Patriach Eftimii Turnovski

"Turnovo in Europe is truly unique by its location, all travelers are amazed by the picturesque scene and the originality of the entire region. Table like rocky terraces, separated as islands, one from another, great cliffs, and among this great labyrinth of rocky acropolis's, the wonderful meandering of the Yantra river."

Konstantin Irechek, from his travelogue on Bulgaria



The Tzars of The Second Bulgarian Kingdom

1186-1196	Petur (Teodor, Kalopetur)
1186-1195	Ivan Asen The First
1197-1207	Kaloyan
1207-1218	Boril
1218-1241	Ivan Asen The Second
1241-1246	Kaliman The First Asen (Kaloman Asen)
1246-1256	Mihail The Second Asen
1256-1257	Mitso Asen

1257-1277	Konstantin Tih Asen
1278-1279	Ivailo
1279-1280	Ivan Asen The Third
1280-1292	Georgi Terter The First
1292-1298	Smilets
1298-1300	Chaka
1300-1321	Teodor Svetoslav Terter
1321-1322	Georgi Terter The Second
1323-1330	Mihail The Third Shishman
1330-1331	Ivan Stefan
1331-1371	Ivan Alexandur Asen
1371-1393	Ivan Shishman (in Turnovo)
1393-1395	Ivan Shishman (in Nikopol)
1356-1396	Ivan Sratsimir (in Vidin)



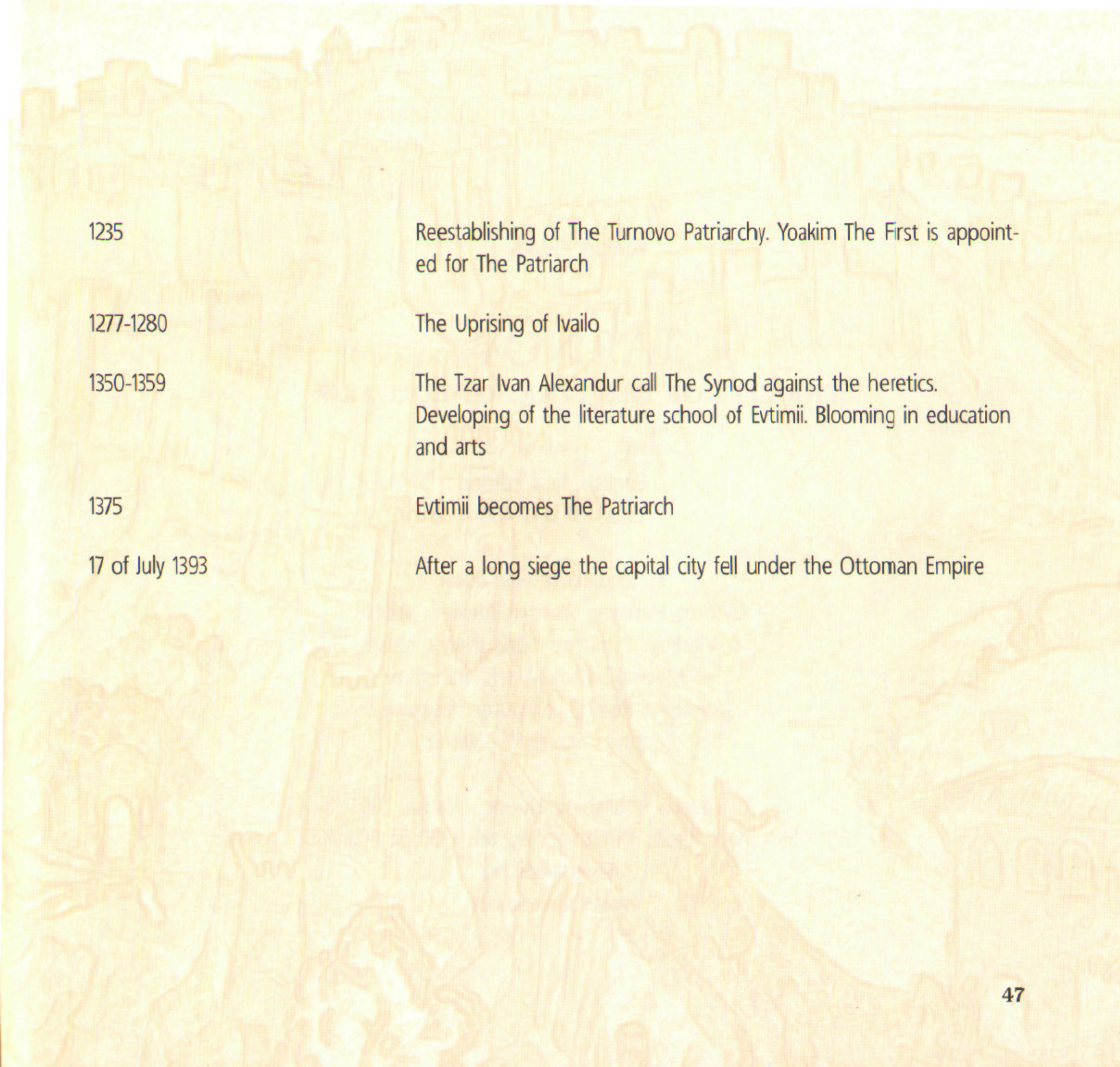
The Right Reverends Patriarchs of Turnovo

141. To The First Patriarch of God saved Tsarevgrad Turnovo, Yoakim, May his memory live for ever
142. To The Right Reverends Patriarchs Vasilii, Yoakim and Ignatii, May there memory live for ever
143. To The Blessed Patriarch and Saicret Martyr Makarii, May his memory live for ever
144. To The Right Reverends Patriarchs Yoakim, Dorotei, Roman and Teodosii, May there memory live for ever
145. To The Right Reverend Patriarch Simeon, May his memory live for ever
147. To The Right Reverend Patriarch Yoanikii, May his memory live for ever
148. To The Right Reverend Patriarch Evtimii, May his memory live for ever

(From The Synodic of Tsar Bopil)

Important Dates of the history of The Second Bulgarian Kingdom

26 of October 1185/86	Announcing the uprising against Byzantium. The beginning of the freedom movement and reestablishing of the Bulgarian state under the leadership of the two brothers Asen and Petur. The Crowning of the elder one Teodor and accepting the "Tzar's" name Petur
1187	Proclaiming Turnovo for The Capital of The Free Tzarstvo (Kingdom)
1190	Defeat of the Byzantine army led by The Emperor Isak The Second Angel at Triavna
1204-1205	Correspondence of Tzar Kaloyan to The Popa Innocentii The Third for the Bulgarian territorial enlargement, stabilizing and recognition
1204	Signing The Unia with The Roman Church
14 of April	The Battle at Adrianopol and the defeat of The Crusaders and the captivity of The Emperor Balduin Flandarski
11 of February 1211	The calling of Synod against The Bogomil movement
9 of March 1230	The battle at Klokotnitsa. Defeat of the Byzantine army and capturing of The Kir Teodor Komnin. After that battle Tzar Ivan Asen The Second name the newly built church "Sveti Chetiredesete Muchenici" (Saint of Forty Martyrs)

- 
- 1235 Reestablishing of The Turnovo Patriarchy. Yoakim The First is appointed for The Patriarch
- 1277-1280 The Uprising of Ivailo
- 1350-1359 The Tzar Ivan Alexandur call The Synod against the heretics. Developing of the literature school of Evtimii. Blooming in education and arts
- 1375 Evtimii becomes The Patriarch
- 17 of July 1393 After a long siege the capital city fell under the Ottoman Empire

Yordan Alexiev

TARNOV

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